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EXAMINER	
WOO, RICHARD SUKYOON	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
3639	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/809,563	KORNACKI, DENNIS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Richard Woo	3629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1) 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2) Claims 1-10 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As an initial matter, the United States Constitution under Art. I, §8, cl. 8 gave Congress the power to "[p]romote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". In carrying out this power, Congress authorized under 35 U.S.C. §101 a grant of a patent to "[w]hoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition or matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof." Therefore, a fundamental premise is that a patent is a statutorily created vehicle for Congress to confer an exclusive right to the inventors for "inventions" that promote the progress of "science and the useful arts". The phrase "technological arts" has been created and used by the courts to offer another view of the term "useful arts". See *In re Musgrave*, 167 USPQ (BNA) 280 (CCPA 1970). Hence, the first test of whether an invention is eligible for a patent is to determine if the invention is within the "technological arts".

Further, despite the express language of §101, several judicially created exceptions have been established to exclude certain subject matter as being patentable subject matter covered by §101. These exceptions include "laws of nature", "natural

phenomena", and "abstract ideas". See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450, U.S. 175, 185, 209 USPQ (BNA) 1, 7 (1981). However, courts have found that even if an invention incorporates abstract ideas, such as mathematical algorithms, the invention may nevertheless be statutory subject matter if the invention as a whole produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* 149 F.3d 1368, 1973, 47 USPQ2d (BNA) 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

This "two prong" test was evident when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA) decided an appeal from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI). See *In re Toma*, 197 USPQ (BNA) 852 (CCPA 1978). In *Toma*, the court held that the recited mathematical algorithm did not render the claim as a whole non-statutory using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test as applied to *Gottschalk v. Benson,* 409 U.S. 63, 175 USPQ (BNA) 673 (1972). Additionally, the court decided separately on the issue of the "technological arts". The court developed a "technological arts" analysis:

> The "technological" or "useful" arts inquiry must focus on whether the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the product of the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the prior art which the claimed subject matter purports to replace...is statutory, and not on whether the claimed subject matter is presently perceived to be an improvement over the prior art, e.g., whether it "enhances" the operation of a machine. *In re Toma* at 857.

In *Toma*, the claimed invention was a computer program for translating a source human language (e.g., Russian) into a target human language (e.g., English). The court found that the claimed computer implemented process was within the "technological art"

because the claimed invention was an operation being performed by a computer within a computer.

The decision in *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* never addressed this prong of the test. In *State Street Bank & Trust Co.,* the court found that the "mathematical exception" using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test has little, if any, application to determining the presence of statutory subject matter but rather, statutory subject matter should be based on whether the operation produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result". See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1374. Furthermore, the court found that there was no "business method exception" since the court decisions that purported to create such exceptions were based on novelty or lack of enablement issues and not on statutory grounds. Therefore, the court held that "[w]hether the patent's claims are too broad to be patentable is not to be judged under §101, but rather under §§102, 103 and 112." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1377. Both of these analysis goes towards whether the claimed invention is non-statutory because of the presence of an abstract idea. Indeed, *State Street* abolished the Freeman-Walter-Abele test used in *Toma*. However, State Street never addressed the second part of the analysis, i.e., the "technological arts" test established in *Toma* because the invention in *State Street* (i.e., a computerized system for determining the year-end income, expense, and capital gain or loss for the portfolio) was already determined to be within the technological arts under the *Toma* test. This dichotomy has been recently acknowledged by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) in affirming a

§101 rejection finding the claimed invention to be non-statutory. See *Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d (BNA) 1669 (BdPatApp&Int 2001).

In the instant application, there is no significant claim recitation of the data processing system or calculating computer to show the significant change in the data or for performing calculation operations in Claim 1.

In Claim 15, the computer program itself can not be directed to a practical application of the invention in the useful art to accomplish a concrete, useful, and tangible result. When the computer program is actually executed by the computer, the claimed subject matter produces a useful, concrete and tangible result. The mere recitation of "a data processing system" cannot constitute the actual execution done by the computer system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3) The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4) Claims 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In Claim 11, lines 1-2, the recitation of "said method" renders the claim indefinite because the claim is directed to the data processing system.

Claim 15 contains the identical indefiniteness as recited above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5) Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by O'Neill et al. (US 6,219,653).

As for Claim 1, O'Neill et al discloses a method comprising the steps of:

gathering physical property data about a carrier unit, said data comprising carrier unit dimensions and weight limit of said carrier unit (see col. 25, lines 31-45);

determining a total available capacity in said carrier unit, wherein said total available capacity comprises a weight limit for said carrier unit and a volume of said carrier unit (see col. 25, lines 46-67);

storing said total available capacity in said carrier unit;

gathering a distance a first shipment is to be transported (see col. 31, line 64 – col. 32, line 22);

gathering physical property data about said first shipment, wherein said physical property data is selected from the group consisting of [dimensions of one package in said shipment, volume of one package in said shipment, weight of one package in said shipment, mass of one package in said shipment, dimensions of said shipment, weight of said shipment, volume of said shipment, mass of said shipment, number of packages in said shipment, density of said shipment, class of said shipment] (see Supra column 25);

determining an amount of said total available capacity to be occupied by said first shipment in said carrier unit, wherein said amount of total available capacity to be

occupied by said first shipment comprises a total weight of said first shipment and a total volume to be occupied by said first shipment (see Id.);

storing said amount of said total available capacity occupied by said first shipment in said carrier unit;

determining remaining available capacity in said carrier unit after said first shipment is loaded in said carrier unit (see Supra column 25);

storing said remaining available capacity in said carrier unit (see Id.); and

determining a rate to be charged for said first shipment based upon said amount of said total available capacity occupied by said first shipment in said carrier unit and said distance said first shipment is to be transported (see Figs. 15A-C and the descriptions thereof);

storing said rate (see Id.);

calculating a total charge for transporting said first shipment (see col. Supra column 31 and col. 32, line 59 – col. 33, line 7); and

displaying said total charge (see Supra Figs. 15A-C).

As for Claim 2, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method including:

determining an optimal orientation of said first shipment relative to said carrier unit available capacity (see Supra columns 31-32); and

storing said optimal orientation of said first shipment.

As for Claim 3, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method, including:

gathering a distance a second shipment is to be transported (see Supra gathering the distance in Claim 1);

gathering physical property data about said second shipment, wherein said physical property data is selected from the group consisting of [dimensions of one package in said shipment, volume of one package in said shipment, weight of one package in said shipment, mass of one package in said shipment, dimensions of said shipment, weight of said shipment, volume of said shipment, mass of said shipment, number of packages in said shipment, density of said shipment, class of said shipment] (see Supra column 25);

determining an amount of said total available capacity to be occupied by said second shipment in said carrier unit, wherein said amount of total available capacity to be occupied by said second shipment comprises a total weight of said second shipment and a total volume to be occupied by said second shipment (see Id.);

storing said amount of said total available capacity occupied by said second shipment in said carrier unit (see Supra Claim 1);

determining remaining available capacity in said carrier unit after said second shipment is loaded in said carrier unit (see Id.);

storing said remaining capacity in said carrier unit;

determining a rate to be charged for said second shipment based upon said amount of said total available capacity occupied by said second shipment in said carrier unit and said distance said second shipment is to be transported (see Supra columns 25, 26, 31, 32);

storing said rate;

calculating a total charge for transporting said second shipment (see Supra columns 31, 32); and

displaying said total charge (see Supra Figs.).

As for Claim 4, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method including:

determining the optimal orientation of said second shipment relative to said carrier unit and relative to said first shipment (see Supra columns 31, 32); and

storing said optimal orientation of said second shipment.

As for Claim 5, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method including:

determining the optimal orientation of said first shipment relative to said carrier unit and said second shipment using said stored optimal orientation of said first shipment (see Id.).

As for Claim 6, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method, wherein said step of determining a rate to be charged for said shipment comprises:

determining a fair price for transporting a shipment having substantially similar physical properties to said first shipment (col. 27, line 55 – col. 28, line 26).

As for Claim 7, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method, wherein said step of calculating a total charge for transporting said first shipment comprises:

determining a total density capacity of said carrier unit by dividing said weight limit of said carrier unit by said volume of said carrier unit (see Fig. 13F and Supra col. 25);

determining a volume of said first shipment (see Id.);

determining a density of said first shipment (divide the weight by the volume);

computing a first cube charge calculation value by dividing said rate by said total density capacity (see Supra column 25);

computing a second cube charge calculation value by dividing the product of the volume of said carrier unit multiplied by the total density capacity of said carrier unit by a density of said first shipment (repeating the previous step);

calculating a third cube charge computation value by dividing said first cube charge computation value by said second cube charge computation value; and

multiplying said third cube charge computation value by a number of miles said first shipment is to be transported, the density of said first shipment and the volume of said first shipment (see Figs. 13A-F, 15A-C).

As for Claim 8, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method, wherein said step of calculating a total charge for transporting said first shipment comprises;

determining a total length of said first shipment (see Supra column 25);

determining a total length of said carrier unit (see Id.);

dividing said rate by said length of said carrier unit; and

multiplying the product of said rate divided by said total length of said carrier unit by said distance said first shipment is to be transported and a length of said first shipment (see Fig. 13F and Supra columns 25-26).

As for Claim 9, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method, wherein the step of calculating a total charge includes:

determining a volume of said shipment (see Supra columns 25, 26);

determining a density of said first shipment (see Id.);

determining a density class of said shipment (see Id.);

determining a total density capacity of said carrier unit by dividing the weight limit of said carrier unit by the volume of said carrier unit (by utilizing the Load Balance Indicators in Fig. 13F);

computing a first class charge calculation value by dividing the product of the rate divided by said total density capacity of said carrier unit by said volume of said carrier unit (see Figs. 13A-F);

computing a second class charge calculation value by dividing the total density capacity of said carrier unit by said density of said first shipment (see Id.); and

multiplying said first class charge calculation value, said second class charge computation value, said distance said first shipment is to be transported, said class density value and said volume of said shipment (see Figs. 13A-F, 15A-C).

As for Claim 10, O'Neill et al. further discloses the method, wherein said step of calculating a total charge for transporting said first shipment comprises:

determining a total weight of said first shipment (see Supra columns 25, 26);

determining a total volume of said first shipment (see Id.);

determining a density of said first shipment (see Fig. 13F);

dividing said rate by the product of said shipment density multiplied by the shipment volume to calculate a weight charge value; and

multiplying said weight charge value by said total weight of said first shipment

and said distance said first shipment will be transported (see Figs. 13A-F, 15A-C and the Supra columns 25-6, 31, 32).

As for Claim 11, O'Neill et al. discloses a data processing system comprising:

a computing device and a display (see Supra Figs.);

means for entering information (see the input device in 2) about a carrier unit said information comprising

one or more members of the group consisting of dimensions of said carrier unit, weight capacity of said carrier unit, density capacity of said carrier unit; and length of said carrier unit;

means for calculating (the processor in the computer system in Fig. 2) a total volume and a weight capacity of said carrier unit based on said entered information about said carrier unit;

means for storing (the computer system in Fig. 2 MUST have the storage for the data) said total volume and said weight capacity of said carrier unit;

means for displaying (the monitor) said total volume and said weight capacity of said carrier unit;

means for entering a distance a first shipment is to be transported (see Supra input device);

means for entering information about said first shipment, said information comprising one or more members of the following: dimensions of one package in said shipment, volume of one package in said shipment, weight of one package in said

shipment, mass of one package in said shipment, dimensions of said shipment', volume of said shipment, weight of said shipment, mass of said shipment, density of said shipment, number of packages in said shipment', and class of said shipment (see Id.);

means for determining a value for said first shipment of a volume of said first shipment, a density of said first shipment, a total weight of said first shipment, and a total length of said first shipment based on said information entered about said first shipment (see Figs. 2, 13A-F, 15A-C);

means for storing said values of said volume of said first shipment, said density of said first shipment, said total weight of said first shipment, and said total length of said first shipment based on said information entered about said first shipment (see Supra database);

means for displaying said calculated values for said first shipment (see Supra monitor);

means for determining the optimal orientation of one or more packages in said first shipment relative to said carrier unit (see Supra processor);

means for storing said optimal orientation of said one or more packages in said first shipment (see Supra database);

means for displaying said optimal orientation of said one or more packages in said first shipment (see Supra monitor);

means for determining an amount of carrier unit total area occupied by said first shipment and a portion of weight capacity occupied by said first shipment (see Supra processor);

means for storing said amount of carrier unit area occupied by said first shipment and said portion of weight capacity occupied by said first shipment (see Fig.2 and Supra database); and

means for displaying said amount of carrier unit area and said portion of weight capacity occupied by said first shipment (see Fig. 2 and Supra monitor).

As for Claim 12, O'Neill et al. further discloses the data processing system including:

means for entering a distance said second shipment is to be transported (see Supra input device in Fig. 2);

means for entering information about a second shipment, said information comprising at least one member of the following: dimensions of one package in said shipment, volume of one package in said shipment, weight of one package in said shipment, mass of one package in said shipment, dimensions of said shipment; volume of said shipment, weight of said shipment, mass of said shipment, density of said shipment, number of packages in said shipment and class of said shipment (see Id.);

means for calculating values for a volume of said second shipment, a density of said second shipment, a total weight of said second shipment, and a total length of said second shipment (see Supra processor);

means for storing said values of said volume of said second shipment, said density of said second shipment, said total weight of said second shipment, and said total length of said second shipment (see Supra database);

means for displaying said values for said second shipment (see Fig. 2 for Supra monitor);

means for determining the optimal orientation of one or more packages in said second shipment relative to said carrier unit and relative to said first shipment (see Supra processor);

means for storing said optimal orientation of said one or more packages in said second shipment (see Supra database);

means for displaying said optimal orientation of said one or more packages in said second shipment (see Supra Monitor);

means for determining an amount of carrier unit total area occupied by said second shipment and a portion of weight capacity occupied by said second shipment (see Supra processor);

and

means for storing said amount of carrier unit area occupied by said second shipment and said portion of weight capacity occupied by said second shipment (see Supra database); and

means for displaying said amount of carrier unit area and said portion of weight capacity occupied by said second shipment (see Supra monitor).

As for Claim 13, O'Neill et al. further discloses the data processing system including:

means for calculating charges for transporting said first shipment (see Supra processor).

As for Claim 14, O'Neill et al. further discloses the data processing system, wherein said means for calculating said charges for transporting said first shipment comprises:

means for entering a rate to be charged based on said distance said first shipment is to be transported and at least one physical property of said shipment (see Supra input device in Fig. 2);

application for recalling at least one member of the following group: total volume occupied by said first shipment, total weight of said first shipment, total length of said first shipment or class of said first shipment (see Supra Figs. 13A-F, 15A-C for the applications); and

application for recalling said total available capacity of said carrier unit (see Id.);

application for recalling said distance that said first shipment is to be transported (see Id.); and

application for calculating charges for transporting said shipment relative to said total capacity of said carrier unit based on said distance and at least one member of the following: total volume occupied by said shipment, total weight of said shipment, total length of said shipment and class of said shipment (see Supra Figs. for the applications).

As for Claim 15, O'Neill et al. discloses a computer program product comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining available capacity in a carrier unit (see Fig. 13F and col. 25, lines 31-67);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining an amount of space to be occupied by a first shipment in said carrier unit (see Id.);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining remaining capacity in said carrier unit after said first shipment is loaded onto said carrier unit (see Supra column);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining an optimal orientation for said first shipment in said carrier unit (see Figs. 15A-C and col. 31, line 64 – col. 32, line 22);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for storing said available capacity of said carrier unit, said amount of space to be occupied by said first shipment in said carrier unit, said remaining space in said carrier unit after said first shipment is Loaded into said carrier unit, and said optimal orientation of said first shipment in said carrier unit; and

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining whether additional packages can be added to said carrier unit (see Fig.13F for the Load Balance Indicators).

As for Claim 16, O'Neill et al. further discloses the computer program product including:

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining an amount of space to be occupied by a second shipment in said carrier unit (see col. 25, lines 31-67);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining remaining capacity in said carrier unit after said second shipment is loaded onto said carrier unit (see Id.);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining an optimal orientation for said second shipment in said carrier unit relative to said first shipment (see Supra columns 31, 32);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for storing said amount of space to be occupied by said second shipment in said carrier unit, said remaining space in said carrier unit after said second shipment is loaded into said carrier unit, and said optimal orientation of second first shipment in said carrier unit; and

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining whether additional packages can be added to said carrier unit (see Supra Fig. 13F for the Load Balance Indicators).

As for Claim 17, O'Neill et al. further discloses the computer program product including:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for entering a rate to be charged based on said distance and at least one physical property of said first shipment (see Supra Figs. 13 and 15s for the GUI to enter any input);

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for determining at least one member of the following group a total volume occupied by said first shipment, a total weight occupied by said first

shipment, a total length of said first shipment or a class of said first shipment (see Supra columns); and

the computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied in said medium for calculating charges for transporting said shipment relative to said total capacity of said carrier unit based on said distance and at least one member of the following: total volume occupied by said shipment, total weight of said shipment, total length of said shipment and class of said shipment (see Supra Figs. 15A-C and col. 31, line 64 – col. 32, line 22).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 6,332,098 is cited to show a method for staging, shipping articles of freight at a transfer facility by a RFID and loading the articles based on the transactional data and a programmed computer.

US 6,411,897 is cited to show a method of scheduling a vehicle in real-time to transport freight and passengers. The system predicts an arrival time and a departure time for each destination along the route and destination.

US 6,148,291 is cited to show a container and inventory monitoring method and system providing detailed logistical control of containers, shipping racks and resident and in-transit inventory. Detailed data on container switching, unloading and loading activity is recorded and archived.

US 6,286,009 is cited to show a platform independent rate data and method of calculating a rate for a carrier manager using platform independent rate data.

US 5,715,398 is cited to show a system for distributing items from an origin to a plurality of destinations to ascertain estimated savings resulting from the use of a hired carrier and the U.S.P.S. to distribute.

WO 02/05197 is cited to show a method and system for establishing freight rates or shipping charges associated with shipping goods in the trucking industry and for establishing the appropriate charge for shipping a partial load of goods when the goods are combined with other goods on the single truck load.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard Woo whose telephone number is 571-272-6813. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM -5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on 571-272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Richard Woo
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3629
March 18, 2005

JOHN G. WEISS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600